(a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(5) of this section.

- (ii) Tuberculosis testing is not required for goats over 1 month of age exported to a country that does not require goats from the United States to be tested for tuberculosis as described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.
- (iii) Brucellosis testing is not required for dairy and breeding goats exported to a country that does not require goats from the United Stated to be tested for brucellosis as described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.
- (5) All goats intended for export shall be identified by eartags or tattoos approved by the Administrator, except that goats for export to Canada or Mexico for immediate slaughter may be identified by flock brands.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0020)

[45 FR 86412, Dec. 31, 1980, as amended at 48 FR 57472, Dec. 30, 1983; 57 FR 23048, June 1, 1992; 59 FR 48994, Sept. 26, 1994; 60 FR 4536, Jan. 24, 1995; 76 FR 29992, May 24, 2011]

§91.7 Captive cervids.

To be eligible for export, a captive cervid must be accompanied by an origin health certificate stating that the captive cervid has tested negative to an official single cervical tuberculin test for tuberculosis, as described in part 77, subpart B, of this chapter, within 90 days prior to export. The origin health certificate must specify the date the test was conducted and the test results.

 $[63~{\rm FR}~72129,\,{\rm Dec.}~31,\,1998]$

§91.8 Sheep.

- (a) No sheep shall be exported if it is a scrapie-positive animal or an exposed animal, as defined in 9 CFR parts 54 and 79, or if it has ever been in an infected flock, source flock, or trace flock, as defined in 9 CFR parts 54 and 79; or if it is the progeny, parent, or sibling of any scrapie-positive animal.
- (1) Sheep exported for immediate slaughter need not comply with the requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section.
- (2) All sheep intended for export shall be identified by eartags or tattoos ap-

proved by the Administrator.³ except that sheep for export to Canada or Mexico for immediate slaughter may be identified by flock brands.

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[45 FR 86412, Dec. 31, 1980, as amended at 57 FR 23047, 23048, June 1, 1992; 59 FR 48994, Sept. 26, 1994; 59 FR 67133, Dec. 29, 1994; 59 FR 67614, Dec. 30, 1994; 61 FR 6918, Feb. 23, 1996]

§91.9 Swine.

- (a) No swine shall be exported if they were fed garbage at any time. The swine shall be accompanied by a certification from the owner stating that they were not fed garbage, and that any additions to the herd made within the 30 days immediately preceding the export shipment have been maintained isolated from the swine to be exported.
- (b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, all breeding swine shall be tested for and show negative test results to brucellosis by a test prescribed in "Standard Agglutination Test Procedures for the Diagnosis of Brucellosis" or "Supplemental Test Procedures for the Diagnosis of Brucellosis." The test results shall be classified negative in accordance with the provisions prescribed in the Recommended Brucellosis Eradication Uniform Methods and Rules, chapter 2, part II, G, 1, 2, and 3.
- (c) Breeding swine exported to a country that does not require breeding swine from the United States to be tested for brucellosis need not comply with the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section.

 $[76~{\rm FR}~29992,~{\rm May}~24,~2011]$

Subpart C—Ports of Embarkation, Facilities, Health Certification

§91.14 Ports of embarkation and export inspection facilities.

(a) All ports that have export inspection facilities which the Administrator

³Information concerning eartags or tattoos approved by the Administrator may be obtained, upon request, from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, National Center for Import-Export, 4700 River Road Unit 38, Riverdale, Maryland 20737–1231.